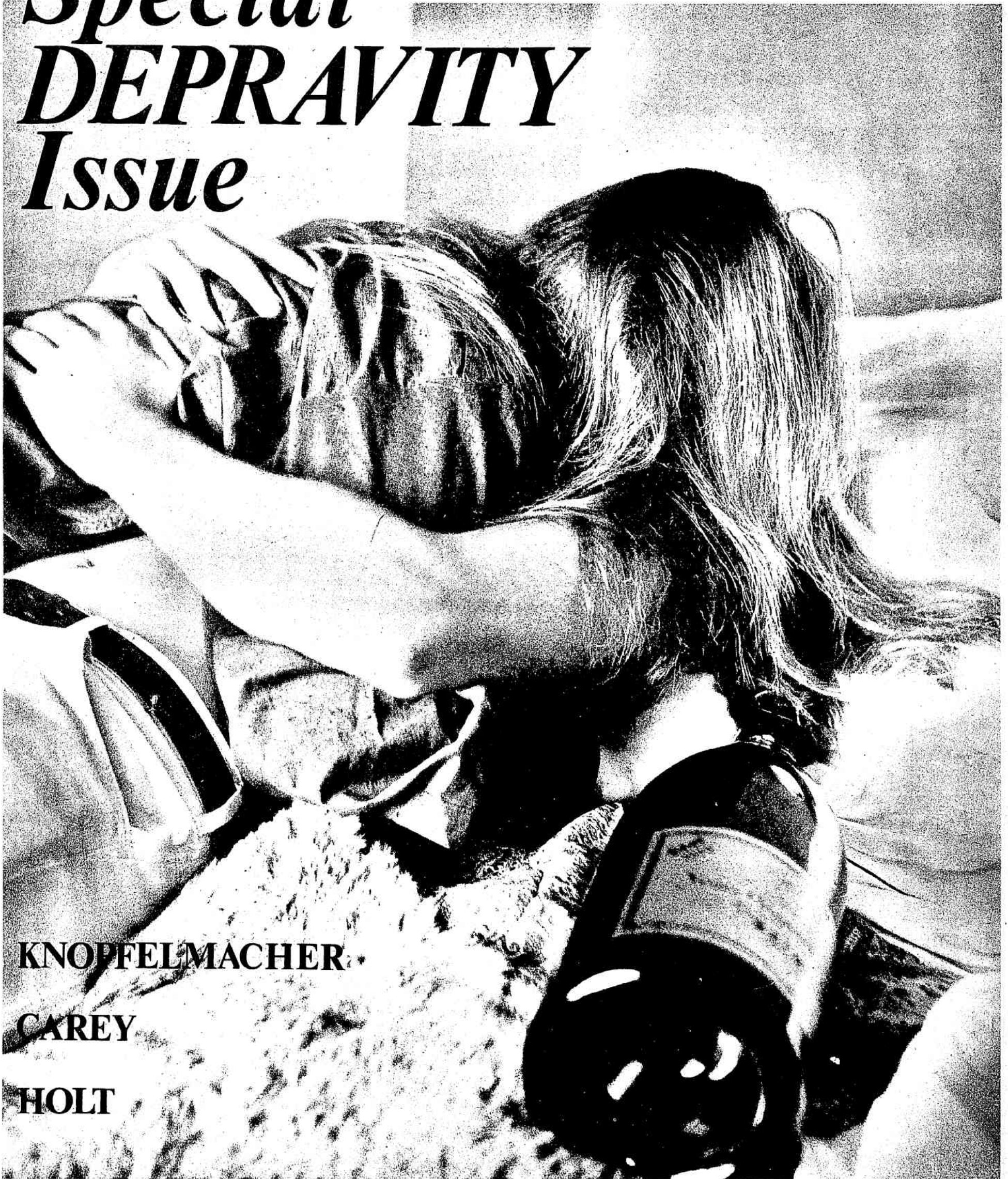


# WORONI

THE JOURNAL OF THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION, Monday March 14, 1966. 12CENTS

## *Special* **DEPRAVITY** *Issue*



**KNOPFELMACHER**

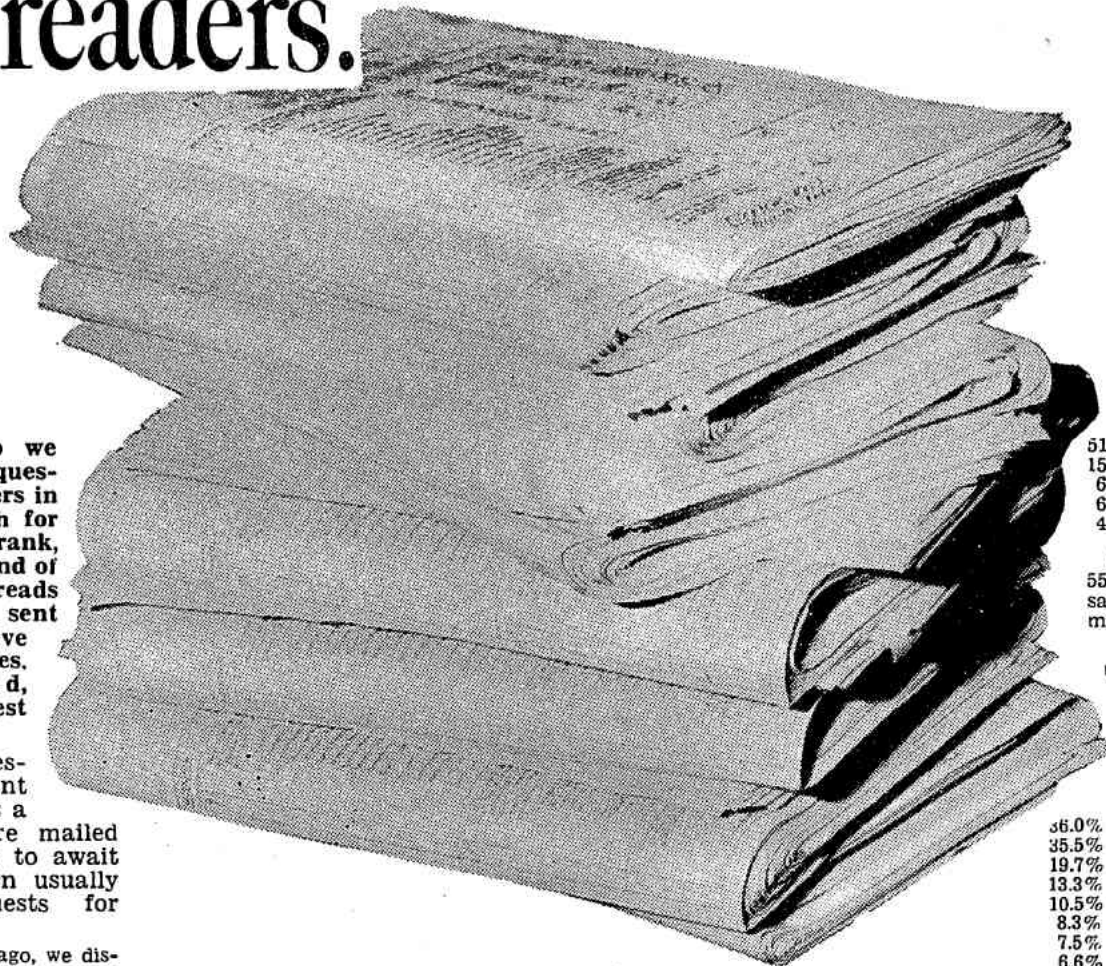
**CAREY**

**HOLT**



# The Australian has just heard from a group of very influential people:

## Our readers.



Several months ago we began sending out questionnaires to our readers in order to discover—both for ourselves and, to be frank, our advertisers—the kind of person who regularly reads *The Australian*. We sent them to readers in five States: New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia and West Australia.

Altogether, 13,167 questionnaires (a document about as formidable as a taxation return!) were mailed out, and we sat back to await the 10 per cent return usually accorded such requests for information.

Then, a couple of weeks ago, we discovered our first fact about the typical reader of *The Australian*—an interest and enthusiasm about the paper few other publications can boast. Amazingly, no less than 6,661 completed questionnaires—51 per cent—were returned to the News Limited Research Department, who conducted the survey.

Then, as the computer ticked its way through the thousands of questionnaires and hundreds of thousands of questions and answers, a pattern became clear. Without any doubt, *The Australian* is read by a body of people more educated, more influential, more travelled and more highly paid than readers of any other newspaper in the country.

The size of the sample, representing just under a tenth of the circulation of the national newspaper, is the largest known sample of its kind in the history of newspaper surveys in Australia. The results have been carefully documented, checked and counter-checked. The questionnaires are available for any qualified person to inspect.

As a growing number of people are reading *The Australian*, and a growing number of important advertisers are using it, we thought the results interesting enough to be made available to a wider public.

Here, then, are some of the highlights of the Survey of readers\* of *The Australian*:

### PERSONAL DATA

The Australian has a special appeal to the younger people who are helping to shape Australia—particularly in the fields of business, commerce, industry, education and the professions.

76.3% of readers are aged 20—49 years.

80.0% read *The Australian* at home.  
15.6% read it at work, and  
9.1% read it while travelling.  
64.1% of readers travelling interstate continue to buy *The Australian*.

Every copy of *The Australian* is read by 2.9 readers.

### INCOME

The position of *The Australian* reader is reflected in an extraordinarily high earning power. Of households having *The Australian* home-delivered only 6.6% have an income of less than \$59.00 per week, while

9.6% earn between \$60.00—\$79.00 p.w.  
13.9% earn between \$80.00—\$99.00 p.w.  
13.9% earn between \$100—\$119 p.w.  
20.0% earn between \$120—\$160 p.w.  
25.2% earn more than \$160 p.w.

### EDUCATION

To attain this high earning power one would expect readers of *The Australian* to be well educated. In fact, they are.

89.7% have passed beyond Intermediate Certificate level.  
76.9% have passed beyond Leaving Certificate level.  
61.3% have gained a University degree or other professional qualifications.

### EMPLOYMENT

The reader of *The Australian* is typically a responsible person in a position of responsibility. He forms policies, moulds minds, moves merchandise. Almost a fifth of our sample were Company Directors, Owners, Managers or Partners in positions of leadership.

12.1% are government commissioners, company directors, general managers, owners, partners, or State managers.

7.4% are heads of departments or small branches.  
8.5% are doctors, chemists, dentists, scientists or psychiatrists.  
8.0% are school teachers or principals.  
7.8% are University wardens, professors, lecturers or researchers.

14.0% are accountants, company secretaries, auditors, sales representatives and office employees at various levels.

6.2% are engineers, architects, town-planners or surveyors.  
7.0% are people in professions other than those listed above.

The majority of our readers have people working under them  
20.6% responsible for 1-5 employees.  
10.2% responsible for 6-10 employees  
7.3% responsible for 11-20 employees  
8.5% responsible for 21-100 employees  
4.0% are responsible for more than 100 employees.

Control of finance and contact with people in the world of commerce is an important attribute of the reader of *The Australian*:

56.1% control or influence expenditure in their organisation.  
59.8% are in frequent contact with people outside their organisation.

### CAR OWNERSHIP

According to the Survey, our readers are a class of people on wheels: 82.8% own at least one car. Of households regularly reading *The Australian*, 51.6% own one car, 26.3% own two cars, 4.9% own three or more cars. And of these cars, 11.4% are less than a year old; 28.9% are less than two years old; 66.0% were manufactured after 1960.

### TRAVEL

Inveterate travellers, readers of *The Australian* are a high-flying Jet Set indeed! Only 12.5% did not make a journey of at least 100 miles from home during the previous 12 months.

The remainder had the will and the wont to go places, and they did—to every State and almost every country in the world—for both business and pleasure.

42.3% travelled intrastate.  
66.9% travelled interstate.  
18.1% travelled overseas.

51.7% travelled by aeroplane.  
15.3% travelled by railway.  
6.9% by rented car.  
6.8% travelled by ship.  
4.5% travelled by bus.

Readers used their cars, too—55.6%—and 43 readers from our sample travelled more than 100 miles in their own boats!

During their travels, our readers stayed at motels (40.7%); at hotels (39.8%); caravan parks (7.9%) and guest houses (6.5%).

And when they went overseas, where did our travellers go?

36.0% went to U.S.A.  
35.5% went to the British Isles.  
19.7% went to New Zealand.  
13.3% went to Hong Kong.  
10.5% went to Japan.  
8.3% went to Papua/New Guinea.  
7.5% went to Canada.  
6.6% went to Fiji.  
6.0% went to Malaya.  
5.7% went to Singapore.  
5.4% went to Thailand.  
5.1% went to India.

### A RICH READERSHIP OF LEADERSHIP

It is said that you can tell the quality of a newspaper by the company it keeps.

And just look at the company we're keeping! Young, active people, who are dominating Australia's commerce, education and industry. Key people. Leaders and decision-makers.

*The Australian* is edited for them—and that's why the national newspaper has quickly won a place in the homes and offices of the people who really count.

These active, educated people-on-the-move are growing more important every day. And *The Australian* is growing more influential every day, resulting in an increase in the quantity and quality of its valuable and unique readership.

If you are a discriminating person, but not yet a reader of *The Australian*, then reflect on what you might be missing. Can you honestly afford not to be a regular reader of Australia's outstanding national newspaper?

And if you are an advertiser not using the pages of *The Australian* to inform a discriminating, responsive market about your products or services, then isn't it about time you took stock of this unique medium?

Our representatives in all States will be happy to assist you with further information.

\*Readers in this summary are defined as heads of households who have *The Australian* home-delivered.

**THE AUSTRALIAN**



# Thoroughly orientated



The A.N.U.'s sole contribution to the the prosh, and the subject, naturally, Canberra Day prosh; the float crashed was sex.

## SRC Elections

Nominations are invited for the following positions on the Students' Representative Council, to be filled at the 1966 Annual Elections.

- a. President
- b. Three (3) General Representatives.
- c. One (1) Part-timer Representative.
- d. Six (6) Arts Faculty Representatives.
- e. Three (3) Science Faculty Representatives.
- f. Three (3) Economics Faculty Representatives.
- g. Two (2) Law Faculty Representatives.
- h. One (1) Oriental Studies Representative.

Nominations for all elections must be signed by two (2) persons entitled to vote at the relevant election and must contain a signed statement of the nominee's willingness to act in the position if elected.

Members may stand for any of the groups specified provided (a) they do not stand for more than two groups, and (b) they do not stand for more than one faculty group.

Nominations in writing, addressed to the Returning Officer, must be lodged at the S.R.C. Office not later than Wednesday, 23rd March at 12 noon.

Persons standing for election should provide the Editor of "Woroni" with a photograph and personal particulars by this time.

Elections will be held in the Union Building on Tuesday 29th March, Wednesday 30th March and Thursday 31st March 1966, between the hours of 11.00 am to 2.00pm, 4.00 pm to 9.00 pm and at such other times and places as may be determined by the Returning Officer.

Orientation Week is for finding one's place in the University. This freshette has found her place in the University.

With truly magnificent gestures, Philip Wheeler and Clive Scollay play the fool in "The Young Jacobians", an old revue favourite.

## Woroni Survey

The aim of this survey is to provide information for advertisers on what students have to spend. All answers will be kept completely confidential, and a good return will be of great benefit to Woroni. It will mean that we will be in better position for gaining national advertising, which will mean more money which means a better Woroni. Please tear this page out after completing this form and drop it in at the SRC or Woroni offices.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address (Term): \_\_\_\_\_

Age: \_\_\_\_\_ Sex: \_\_\_\_\_ Marital Status: \_\_\_\_\_

Course: \_\_\_\_\_ Full or Part Time? \_\_\_\_\_ Year: \_\_\_\_\_

Are you on a scholarship? \_\_\_\_\_ If so, please state what: \_\_\_\_\_

What is your income? (Weekly or annually): \_\_\_\_\_

Where does it come from? (Parents, scholarship, part-time or full-time job, etc.): \_\_\_\_\_

Roughly how much spending money do you have each week? (Money gained from working in holidays, etc.): \_\_\_\_\_

What goods do you buy regularly? (Cigarettes, cosmetics, grog, etc.) Please state brands if you stick to one consistently: \_\_\_\_\_

What are your main items of expenditure (other than those in previous question): \_\_\_\_\_

How often do you go out? \_\_\_\_\_

When you go out, where do you go? (Pictures, parties, Dinner, etc.): \_\_\_\_\_

How much do you spend on your outings? \_\_\_\_\_

Do you travel much? \_\_\_\_\_ If so, how? \_\_\_\_\_

Where to: \_\_\_\_\_

How many miles a year would you travel? \_\_\_\_\_

Do you run a car? \_\_\_\_\_ What kind, year: \_\_\_\_\_

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: / / 66

## CHESHIRE'S BOOKSHOP

### Living With Asia

Dr J. F. Cairns, the controversial MHR for South Yarra, believes that Australia can live at peace with its Asian neighbours. But he also believes that the present government has embarked on a collision course with Asia. (Hardback \$3.75; Paperback \$2.50)

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Miss Cooney Rye, wearing such a divine little outfit (and doesn't she fill it beautifully!) shown here laughing heartily; in a lovely shade of mauve lipstick, she obviously enjoyed the Freshers' Dance immensely.

# SPOTLIGHT...

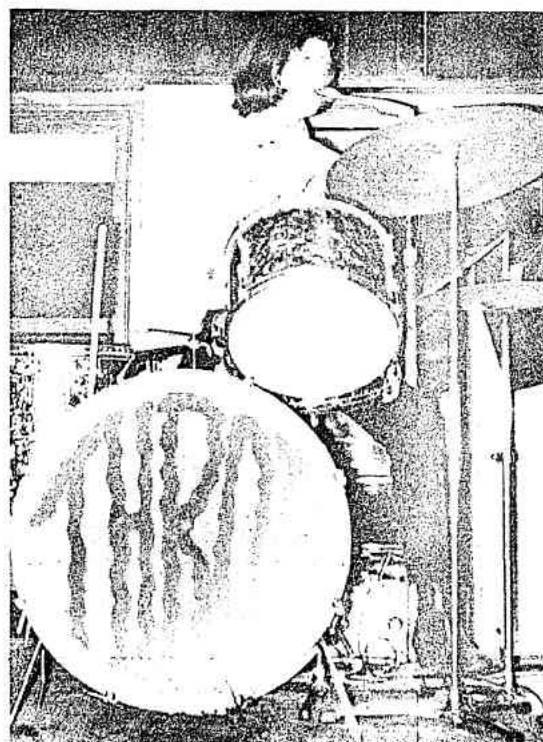


On display at the Woolshed; was knocked down to an excited blonde for 34 cents.

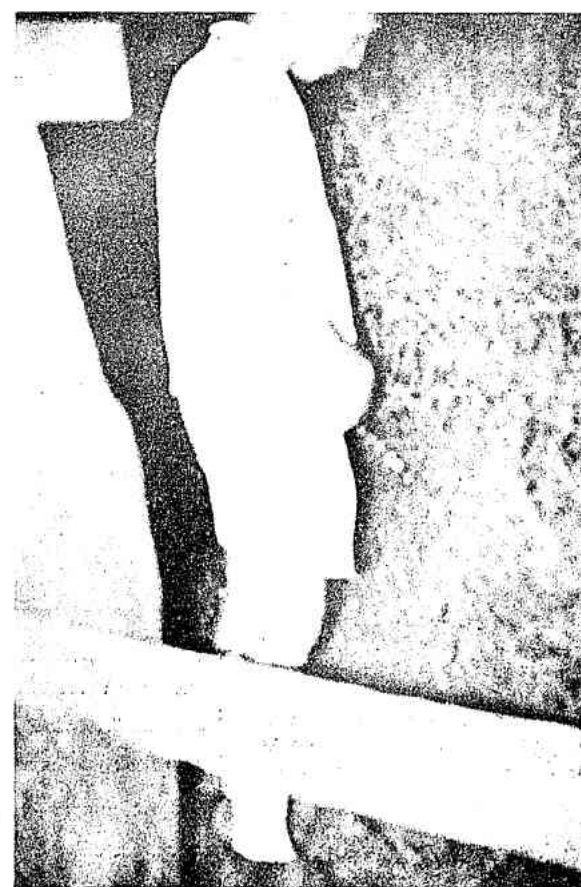
Harding, communicating wild abandon to the worshipping throng...



Naked emotions flare in a tense human drama beside wool bin number three.



Probably more in tune with freshers, who, closer to the amoebaic state than later year students, can understand them better, "The Throb" are shown in a dim red light, throbbing.



"For this relief, much thanks..."



# That Sex Talk



Mr Alex Carey

## What Mr Carey said

"Woroni" went along to Mr Alex Carey's "The Future of Sex" with the hope of being refreshed with insights into the latest variations on that old, old theme. But instead of hearing about new games for the bored to play with their young, beautiful bodies, we were treated to an amusing history of Western anti-sexual mores, together with a suggestion that previous hindrance to sexual licence, (hell-fire, detection infection, pregnancy) no longer have validity or influence, and a plea for the abolition of the fear, gloom, and solemnity that still surround our attitudes to love-making.

The institution of monogamy, in Carey's view, is a form of slavery kept alive by ignorant clerics and "Father and Son movements", with their gospel of marital bliss contrasted to the bleakness of non-marital love. The effect of these smear tactics used by the "Father and Son movements" is not to get the best out of love, but to encourage "impotence, sexual clumsiness and misery." The sense of evil and filth about sex encouraged by these groups is far uglier and more perverted than sex itself ever is, we were told. For Carey, strict monogamy leads to an "emotional isolation from the rest of mankind." The "coercive property rights" each partner has over the other cramp rather than ensure a full and happy love life.

A by-product of this fear of sex has been an idealization of love which, in Bertrand Russell's words, leads to young people often entering marriage under the spell of sexual infatuation, which, because it is denied expression, builds up and blinds them to any clear understanding of whether or not they are suited to spend the next half-century in each other's company. It is because the old outlook has partly collapsed yet still partly remains that "the sexual confusion of the modern age" perhaps exceeds that of any previous age. Your spouse is no longer chosen by your wise and experienced elders: You choose. Officially, you are expected to be both ignorant and free. The obvious result is—havoc.

In answer to those who decry the idea of a released, free-for-all sensuality—even going so far as to attribute the fall of the Roman Empire to an over-indulgence of the flesh—Carey cites



Father Kelly giving the good word to an attentive Woroni Associate Editor

examples of the ancient civilisations of India and Greece (and the world of the Old Testament) where culture and learning go hand in hand with an uninhibited joy and exultation in the sensual life. He quotes Dr Alex Comfort as saying, "The emotions produced by the depiction of coition in Hindu temples and of execution in our own are [of comparable significance] but opposite. They idealise sexual pleasure as we idealise death and barrenness.

Carey believes that, contrary to the Church's views, an easing of sexual morality will mitigate the modern pre-

occupation with sex—the obsession is born of prohibition rather than of licence. In the future we will come to take physical love for granted, as a healthy sport, well-suited to playfulness and physiological release. Any valid sexual morality, in Russell's view, should be designed to ensure 'as little interference with love as is compatible with the interests of children.' Carey is fully behind this view: our sex lives should not be guided by rules, but by general attitudes to apply in all aspects of behaviour—such as kindness, consideration, sensitivity.

## What the Chaplains say

A general election is approaching, the Labor Party is in convulsions, our education system is under heavy attack, Northern development is fast becoming an expensive reality, and conscripts are to fight and die because America needs moral support. . . . so

what issue arouses intense public interest, provoking a spate of letters to the editor and addresses from the pulpit? Inevitably, a psychologist who makes some debatable remarks about sex to new students. The editors of "Woroni" have already expressed their views in "The Canberra Times". The chaplains of our university stated in that paper that they found many faults in Mr Carey's lecture, but they declined to be specific; they are as tired of making statements about sex as we are of hearing them. However, in the relative privacy of "Woroni's" pages, they have spread themselves on the subject.

We interviewed the five chaplains and Mrs Ann Dalgarno (whom we took to represent the mothers who have shown such concern about the lecture.)

The Rev. George Garnsey gave us the following statement:

I want to say first that I have no objection to the idea of a lecture on sex being given in Orientation Week. A University is a place where frank and open discussion on any topic should be possible at any time. This particular topic is always likely to be discussed at university.

Through no fault of their own, the university chaplains were not present at Mr Carey's lecture; all except one of them are attached to parishes and have to spend most of their time in them.

From the lecture, as reported in the "Canberra Times", Mr Carey made a number of erroneous statements. St. Paul nowhere says "sex is wicked"; the most relevant passages are in Corinthians 7, in which he says that he is pleased that he is not married, as he feels that marriage is likely to distract from the service of God through the need to serve wives. However, he advises marriage for those who are strongly attracted to one another.

In Mr Carey's treatment of the church's views on sex he uses the extreme views of a few and insinuates that they are typical. Frank discussion on sex plays an important part in the life of many churches today. I, myself, have spent a great deal of time amongst young people and have taken part in many conferences and discussion groups which have dealt with this subject. Far from starting with a negative attitude I would begin by saying

that sex is good, natural and healthy in itself. It is one way in which people can form deep and satisfying personal relationships. Specifically, the act of sexual intercourse is the way in which people express their love for one another in its most complete and satisfying form. Sexual intercourse ideally involves a union of two complete personalities, not simply two bodies. It is an act in which two people give themselves to each without reserve and with complete mutual trust.

It is at this point that I disagree with Mr Carey. If sex is regarded as no more than a recreation or sport, it need have no relation to love at all. If what Mr Carey advocates is practiced, there is no guarantee that there will not be an exploitation or rejection of persons somewhere in the relationships which ensue. To avoid damage to personalities, sexual intercourse must be seen by the couple as an expression of love and mutual respect, and this is best fulfilled in marriage. I don't say it always is; sex can be abused within marriage as well as outside it. But if two people love each other to the point of sharing their lives, then sexual intercourse provides the means of the fullest possible mutual enrichment and development of their personalities. Mr Carey seems bothered by the thought of marriage as a sharing of lives. Marriages are certainly wrecked by a jealous possessive attitude on the part of one of the partners



The Rev. George Guarnsey

but in a truly happy marriage, the independence and individuality of each partner is not impaired, because at its center is mutual respect.

Again, if what Mr Carey advocates were to be practiced on a large scale marriage itself might disappear and

continued on page 11

## Frug says: 'Frug for President'

"Oh Augustus. . ."

Mr Augustus Petersilka contacted the crime reporter: "You must take action... depravity is rife! A new brothel has opened in Queanbeyan." "Where? Where?" cried the man. "In the '...booo' cabaret. Tis broke, and so importeth six girls from Sydney." "How can I uncover them?" pants crime reporter. "Turn withy past the throogle clud. . . ahem. I know not under what guise they will operate. I shall inform the Vice Squad."

Quoth crime reporter, "Nay!", and as the faithful bloodhound doth, trod hard upon the trail. Alas!! no solace, no good fare; nor hound nor Squad nor God Himself uncovered brothel there.

Oh, Augustus disgusts us so. Disappointing, what?

"Easy. . ."

The word has gone around; Poli-Science I is an easy unit; do Pol Sci, and notch another unit towards your job card. So they came in their teeming hordes to some shameful shacks, wherein didst lurk Professor Crisp; the Professor is noted for his deep and fatherly concern for his students, but like any farmer facing locusts, he took strong action. Death rained from the skies. On the surface many survived, for the failures in the exams fell two percent; but the real statistics are these: 45% either failed, were excluded (ah merciful Prof.) or ran screaming into the wilderness when they found what they had let themselves in for; shattered men, they never sat for the exam. As the happy Professor put it: "The death rate was very high. . ."

I hear the enrolment this year was a very large one, again. . . .

"Werriss away. . ."

"I had just gone outside the Woolshed, Frug, when. . . oh I was visiting Werriss Creek. . . and I saw this group of blokes standing around. . . then I tripped over this brand new Suzuki motor bike. Oh Frug, do you know what they were doing? They were all werrissing in his petrol tank!"

"And what did you do?" "Mmmphahaha. . .! I only managed to get the seat!!"

"Oh Angus, you didn't?" "Mmmphahahahatehee. . . . ."

Law boys, you're beautiful. . .

Midst the trilling of the crickets, At the woolshed Wednesday night, Had you stayed to watch the Law boys You'd have chundered at the sight. . .

Woroni's girl reporter stayed, Of danger she knew nought, The parylitic Law boys dreamt It was a Lennox roort.

They faked a bone upon the stage, (a last long suck at the rum), And then with ape-like bestial howls They dropped her on her bum.

With talons bared and hair amok, Another Boadicea! She charged among those quivering hulks (My God! and all was fear!)

Sex. . .

A party. Girl very responsive, so little car tootlexcitedly towards lake. Fresh, cool grass, darkness and little noises in the night. Chirrup chirrup. . . Plop!" "You kiss divinely." Slurp." "Thank you." Rustle, tug: "Must you?" Pant, slobber. "Yes." Tickle. . . giggle. . . "Oh all right." Excitement. . . gasp choke: "Oh darling. . ." calf kneecap thigh. . . sextement. Beltbuckle. . .



heave, wrench, pants. . . silence. "Chirrup chirrup?" Still cool, cold night, reflection. "The lake is cold." "And the belt buckle stuck for too long. . ."

"Yes." Calamity rejection dejection silence. "Chirrup?"

Ah, the mad, gay joys of Freshers' Dance. Gazing bleakly into the throng I downed my beer and kicked aside a ham sandwich feebly attempting to crawl up my leg.

What, I wondered, would the future hold in store for me. Which of these bright, fresh intelligent young faces, the cream of Australia's non-existent educational system, would come to me in hope and trust with their problems. I thoughtfully poured the dregs of my beer down the neck of the Fresher in front of me.

They were dancing out there. Moving with that half-savage grace instilled only by Public School football teams and Catholic Ladies' Colleges. Alone I stood amongst the ham sandwiches, the eternal observer.

I took off my glasses and undid my top button.

And then, from nowhere, he appeared. Smelling faintly of old Spice, he gazed at a point three inches above my head. He blinked. This, I knew was life. Raw, pulsing life purified and refined by this brilliant mind channelling it.

Oh Canberra, oh reality.

Frug



# Knoffle Waffles

by Mark Tier

Dr. Knopfelmacher, the centre of a dispute on academic freedom, gave two talks in Orientation Week. The first, held on the morning of Thursday, March 3rd, was entitled "The Sino-Soviet Split". In this lecture, Dr. Knopfelmacher put forward the view that it is unlikely that the Soviet Union will tend increasingly to side with the West, as industrialisation and a rising standard of living produce a greater desire for peace than for the spread of Communism; he feels that the greater danger lies in the possibility of an "agreement to disagree" between the two countries. If this were to happen, Dr. Knopfelmacher reasoned, the West would then be faced with a gigantic opponent, made all the more dangerous because of the appearance of a split between them.

Although it was an interesting talk, it was too much like a Political Science lecture, the topic was an unfortunate choice for an Orientation Week talk.

The talk he presented in the afternoon was more in the line of what one would expect from such a controversial character as Dr. Frank. Although his anti-communism showed in his morning lecture, it was activ-

ely offensive in the talk he gave during the afternoon. Ignoring the elementary laws of logic (no premises) he proceeded to advocate the complete liquidation of all communists in both North and South Vietnam. "The best way to win the war," he said, "would be to wipe out the North's military." He felt that should the United States withdraw from Vietnam and the Pacific, allowing the Indo-China peninsula to be taken over by the communists, there would be no hope for Australia as it would be engulfed in the downward sweep of the Yellow Communist Horde, that the United States could not care less about Australia, and added that, if this were to happen, he would follow the United States' armies. Blessed thought.

There being so much talk about Vietnam it would be a waste of time and space to further report Dr. K's utterances on the subject, except to say that they were the usual clichés about the horrible commies and the freedom loving Americans.

Unfortunately, Dr. Knopfelmacher is a practised public speaker; one fresher girl I talked to after the talk

was convinced in her ignorance by what he had said. Some of the extremists who have been attacking Mr. Carey would be more justified in attacking Dr. Knopfelmacher in regard to gullible and ignorant freshers. At

least they know something about sex--- but about Vietnam?

The most interesting part of Dr. Knopfelmacher's visit came when Woroni cornered him and asked him about his exclusion from Sydney University. He accused the Board which dealt with his application of being a "moral pigsty", and would like to meet his accusers and publicly expose them. He demanded a Parliamentary or Royal enquiry into his case, stating that Sydney's Professional Board was a pack of communists and that if he were there he would "clean them up like I did in Melbourne". He said that he had published an article about them in "20th Century", a journal edited by a Catholic anti-communist and is very dogmatic Priest, while his opponents had seen and unreasoning about it. It is possible to feel some sympathy for Knopfelmacher over his rejection by Sydney University; nobody likes being ten over-ruled. The reasons are fame come from his extremist views rejected; but surely Knopfelmacher never made public, but a very common one must be that the person in order consideration is felt to be ill-suited to hold the relatively authoritative position of, for example, by his continual public statements to the effect that all his colleagues are rotten Communists, is hardly a desirable member of staff; that a known, bigoted, and very publicly conscious Mc Cartyst with a giant sized persecution complex can hardly be outraged at his rejection by those he would almost certainly attack -- not because they are Communists, but because Dr. Frank does not like them.

Dr. Knopfelmacher's claims to Sydney University; nobody likes being ten over-ruled. The reasons are fame come from his extremist views rejected; but surely Knopfelmacher never made public, but a very common one must be that the person in order consideration is felt to be ill-suited to hold the relatively authoritative position of, for example, by his continual public statements to the effect that all his colleagues are rotten Communists, is hardly a desirable member of staff; that a known, bigoted, and very publicly conscious Mc Cartyst with a giant sized persecution complex can hardly be outraged at his rejection by those he would almost certainly attack -- not because they are Communists, but because Dr. Frank does not like them.



Knoffles looking typically hypocritical as he addresses students in Orientation Week.

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## S C M: Free-thinkers

The title of the Symposium was arresting but meaningless and discussion wandered suitably. Mr. Burge, introduced by the chairman Professor Ogston spoke first - about his own views as a student "when I was afraid to talk about things close to my heart". This seemed slightly irrelevant today when open-mindedness is regarded more as a necessity than a virtue.

He said that confused students had two alternatives: to follow the latest trend - freedom in sex, atheism (the usual examples of the "latest trend") or to try for the Faith. He then added, "How do we know when we've found it?" which gave little encouragement to prospective Truth-seekers. Replying to the inevitable question later, he said that the only way was to try it out and see.

Mr. Burge was, one can only say, humble in the way he offered his beliefs to the half-filled seats.

He said that his Christian belief was chiefly a commitment to a person - in the gospels, in the main, was a consistent and compelling portrait of a person, and his response was to ask "to act as that person would have me act".

Questions asked proved that those assembled were genuinely interested but Mr. Burge was disappointingly non-committal, and after an explanation of S.C.M.'s aims and organisation by Professor Ogston, the meeting concluded with few converted to Christianity or the S.C.M.



# NUAUS President on campus Ridley Reports

## SRC Continues November Meeting

At the meeting of the S.R.C. on Sunday, March 6th, 1965's business was finalised in addition to other matters which had arisen over the vacation.

Clive Scollay was appointed Director of Clubs and Societies, following the retirement of Helen Moore.

The Arts Society Committee is to be summoned before the S.R.C. Executive for administrative incompetence and failure to co-operate with S.R.C. requests for information concerning financial activities. The S.R.C. is not contemplating disaffiliation but is concerned at having to meet the debts of the Art Society.

Miss Jacqueline Clancy was appointed permanent S.R.C. Secretarial Assistant and will take up the position on 14th March.

Mrs Riddell will continue as additional S.R.C. secretary for one month and thereafter as required.

The S.R.C. elections for this year will be held in the week beginning March 28th and nominations will be called shortly. The Returning Officer (to supervise and organize elections) is to be appointed this week.

Part of the Orientation Week festivities, the talk given by John Ridley president of National Union, and Keith Baker, our local N.U.A.U.S. secretary, was an attempt to inform students of the activities of National Union. In the pastoral atmosphere of that well-groomed paddock between the library and Union, Mr. Ridley addressed his ignorant flock, speaking first of the position, aims and achievements of National Union, and then about the proposed education protests and "Student workout". There followed a number of questions, and then the crowd dispersed, presumably hugging new knowledge to its collective bosom.

Afterwards in private conversation, Mr. Ridley enlarged on the prospects of his organisation, which he sees as, firstly, a travel and information bureau for students, and secondly developing into a large, well-informed, and effective pressure group. Though hardly visualising organised riots and sten gun rallies, Mr. Ridley thinks that a pressure block of, as he put it, "80,000 potential members of the Establishment" can wield considerable prestige. Since forty thousand of those eighty will presumably disagree with whatever National Union is saying, (at least in the political arena), and a great many will not be interested at all, this is

an example of rather dubious statistics. There is, in addition, a controversy currently raging as to whether issues such as troops to Vietnam are National Union's business anyway. However, in pursuit of the aim of making our National Union a force to be reckoned with is the creation of "U", the students' national newspaper, to be distributed free on all campuses, and to be sold in news agencies to the general public.

We saw the first issue last term; to say the least it was dismal. Mr. Ridley, however, informs us that a new editor has been appointed, and great things are in the offing. The paper will not be the mouthpiece of National Union, the connection is to be kept to the barest minimum. Instead, it is hoped that "U" will grow in stature to become a recognised forum of intelligent reporting comment and debate; since it will be free of the restriction of having to make money, this does not seem too far-fetched a vision. We await the first improved issue with interest; the future activities of N.U.A.U.S. shall be the object of continuing scrutiny in these pages and the "workout" shall be fully reported.



Keith Baker [left] and John Ridley lawn on the subject of Our National address the multitudes on the library Union.

## Clarks on Vietnam

The Union had its official opening in its role as a "centre for free speech" during Orientation Week. It was fitting, as chairman Professor Manning Clark emphasised, that the subject for debate should be Vietnam - the greatest problem with which the Australian people have been confronted.

Unfortunately, much of what was relevant to the actual topic, "Conscripts to Vietnam," was obscured under the barrage of 'facts' (there was some disagreement) concerning the Vietnamese problem generally.

In fact, Professor Manning Clark said in opening the debate that it would concern itself with "what is happening in Vietnam."

The first speaker, Mr Bill Keys, national secretary of the RSL, said that the Vietnamese situation was a symptom of the threat of international communism, and of Chinese expansionism in particular.

National Service he believes to be possibly more important than the Vietnamese problem itself. National Service as Mr Keys sees it is a military necessity, for it is only by conscription that Australia can raise and maintain an army capable of responding to any crisis that may eventuate over Vietnam. Moreover, any crisis must result in determined action by Australia as the Vietnam war is "essential to Australian long term security." As it is Vietnam presents itself as an opportunity for Australia to help arrest the progress of communism, a problem closely bound with Australia's future.

Mr Gregory Clark, former first secretary in Moscow with the department of External Affairs, replied, agreeing that Australia was faced with a threat from Asia, but that this threat was a result of resurgent Asian nationalism, and came from both the right and the left.

Mr Clark denied the Chinese Communist Government's alleged expansionist aims. He said that should an aggressive expansionist leader emerge in Asia he would use Australia's

present position in Vietnam to justify hostility against us. As the war in Vietnam presented no immediate danger to Australia, sending conscripts to that hell on earth, in fact sending any Australian forces there, could not be morally justified.

Two conceptions of Australia's position in Vietnam were presented.

One expresses the belief that Australian conscripts must be used in Vietnam to enforce a political settlement which will help stem international communism. The other says that Australian relations with Asia will be damaged irreparably if Australia continues sending military forces of any kind to Vietnam: that it is most unlikely that there will be a political settlement over Vietnam; and that Australians should stay at home and be wary of Asian nationalism rather than "international Communism."

The debate was not an exciting one, for, as two girls said, "We came along to learn something, and all we get is a mountain of turgid facts." However, there was a large audience and the future of Union Nights appears promising.

-GGJ.

## Union Art

Contrary to popular belief, a majority of ANU students do have an interest in the "finer things". In order to foster these interests, the Union has organised an art exhibition. It is intended to be an annual feature of second term from this year. Entries are expected to be in before the end of the first term. Entries will probably not be restricted to University students. Students of Technical College and the brighter High school students who have a flair for painting may also enter. There will be three sections in the competition; water colour, drawing and oils. First prize is \$50. Depending on the financial situation of the Union, there may be a first prize for each section. A panel of three artists, yet undecided, will judge the entries.

# What is a University?

by Megan Stoyles

The symposium on "What is a University," held on the first day of Orientation Week, should be expanded, repeated, and made compulsory attendance for all students at the A.N.U. For not only did it raise the perennial question - what is the function of a university, but it also raised questions about the nature of the A.N.U., and the motivation, intellectually and materially, of all students attending that institution.

The first speaker, Dr Encel from the Pol. Science department, gave a well reasoned and stimulating talk. With his usual thoroughness, he gave the two main views on what a university is claimed to be—service station or ivory tower. He pointed out that both these concepts have been developed by people outside universities: the ivory tower concept by irate tax-paying citizens who saw professors doing nothing for grossly inflated salaries, and students as being lazy, dirty bludgers. Both these activities were being disgracefully carried on at the public's expense. The service station concept has evolved out of the needs not only of industry, but also engineering, science, medicine and law.

Both of these, of course, are seen in their most extreme form in America, where more than 80% of High School graduates go to "higher institutions, many to do diploma courses conferring degrees in conferring degrees in subjects as varied as 'resting', basket weaving, undertaking, and, at the ivory tower extreme, astronomy, archaeology and sanskrit.

Dr Encel referred to the contemporary situation in Australia, where he saw the same trends developing. At the larger universities, most notably Sydney and Melbourne, the courses of most 'non arts' students—engineering, medicine, law etc, are dictated by the wishes of their future employers and colleagues. This dictatorial attitude is not, however, confined to these faculties; the Education Departments of the states, who should know better, are the worst offenders, for they bond their

students, dictate what subjects they may or may not take (here Dr Encel wryly observed that his subject was often singled out as being useless and dangerous for intending teachers). Indeed, these students never really leave the school atmosphere, as they matriculate, do what they are told at uni, and go straight back to school after their "Diploma of Education" has been granted.

Dr Encel then took a look at the A.N.U. and the unique experience which has taken place within our hallowed precincts (apart from the baseness of the Bitter Lemons). We are the only university in Australia to have research schools (for the uninitiated, the Institute—where they have the nice buildings) within the university. In the School of General Studies, the Law Faculty is the only one in Australia not controlled by a conservative Bar Association.

A.N.U. has been in this favourable position because of the very nature of Canberra; the new idea of controlled planning rather than uncontrolled sprawling is reflected in both the city and the university. But although Dr Encel did not state it, in setting up Canberra as it is, the government has ensured that the undergraduate section of the A.N.U. is dominated by the most insidious service station complex of any uni—the service station which supplies a never-ending stream of public servants. The number of part-timers illustrates this, as well as the popularity of courses which will help one's career in "the service".

The second speaker, Phil Sandford, who replaced Peter Samuel, used his knowledge gained as a sociology student, and his previous uni "experience" (he was at Melbourne before he migrated to our greener pastures) to link up Dr Encel's observations of the differences between ANU and "other places". Phil questioned the lack of political and social consciousness here

as compared with Sydney or Melbourne. He wondered whether it was because of the easy life here; for example lunch time meetings are not normally successful because many of the students go back to their Residential Hall to choose between a cold buffet and two hot dishes (with fruit in season). The obvious advantages of Canberra together with those of the ANU—the proximity to the seat of Commonwealth power, the affluence and the excellent teaching staff should, Phil felt, produce some form of consciousness, or even awareness.

But perhaps this is looking at it entirely the wrong way; these "advantages" lead to complacency, satisfaction and insularity which nothing—not even Vietnam, conscription, aborigines, education or student poverty (is there such a thing in Canberra?) can move.

The third speaker, John Iremonger, gave a patchy talk on "Why have Freshers?" which began by impressing freshmen of their importance and then telling them to forget it. However it was an entertaining rehash of the usually ignored warnings to freshmen, i.e. 'don't think uni is the same as school', 'work work work', 'get involved', etc.

While not knowing the motives of 99.9% of students attending uni (though I can guess from the outstanding success of SAG—Student Apathy Group at ANU.) I hold little hope for the pleas of Dr Encel, Mr Sandford, and Mr Ironmonger for constructive and intelligent action by uni students. The service station concept, with a grudging recognition of the utilitarian need for some ivory towerishness in universities, seems to have a firm grip on most students, for it guarantees them a job once they have a degree. They have been brought up to see this as the correct view, despite the obvious brain drain which takes talented individuals to happier hunting grounds.

These problems should be raised again and again, for there must come, sooner or later, some advance in the direction of the proper state of affairs—one where both the service station, and the ivory tower, have their correct places, inside and outside a university.



# WORONI

## Futile Fines

It is possible to sympathise with the problems of the administration in its dealings with students—they are not the easiest people in the world to handle—but it would be a pleasant change if the officials in charge could handle student affairs with a little more tact, sympathy, and above all, commonsense than has so far been shown.

The enrolling every year of several thousand students does present a monumental problem. This year, for the first time, the administration introduced a system of staggered enrolments; students in different classifications were given different periods, each a week long, in which to enrol. In the past, the enrolment periods have come just before the beginning of term: one period for local students and one for others. The only advance publicity given to the new system was on the actual enrolment fees vouchers sent to each student. Obviously, there would be great confusion as a result of the change. Consider the position of a student absent from his home address when his enrolment form arrived. Being used to the same enrolment period each year, what would make him suspect that there would be any change this year? On the other hand what of the student who asks a friend to enrol for him? If the friend has a later enrolment period, then the absent student would almost certainly end by enrolling late. Is he to blame?

To complete the tale of maladministration, the late fee was, without warning, raised from \$6 to \$20.

We know of at least one student who found himself in this position; he applied to the appropriate official for the removal of late fees but was curtly informed that late fees were to be rigidly enforced. Other students who arrived two hours late were also charged the full late fee. Some who delayed payment until they received scholarship vouchers were fined the full \$20.

Peculiarly enough, other students who were weeks late were allowed exemption from late fees. There seems to be neither rhyme nor reason in the application of the late fee. \$20 is a lot of money to a student. The raising of the late fee from \$6 to \$20 was intended to act as a deterrent to late comers. Nowhere—on the vouchers, in the papers, or in the Faculty Handbook—was any mention made of the increase. This is no deterrent, it is a fund raising operation.

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The administration seems more concerned that paperwork should flow smoothly than that students should be reasonably treated. Apparently, the system of staggered enrolments will be abandoned next year. We wonder what is going to be done for those who were unreasonably fined this year?

## How fair?

Exactly who decides the winners of the accommodation lottery? We are told that the Halls of Residence are only open to those diligent students who have managed to pass at least three out of four subjects, and those who have not yet had the chance to fail anything at all. Yet one girl managed to get in after failing two subjects, withdrawing from another, and gaining a pass in the last. This, after many girls who had passed two, or even three of their first year units had been turned away.

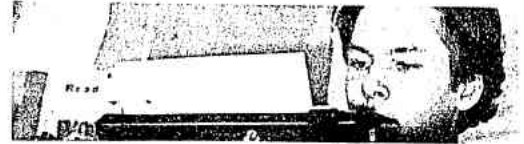
Just who decides the winners?

## Orientated?

War...sex...religion...orientation overwhelming...perennial preoccupations predominate...pale faces...eyes, betray the nights...primitive pulsations petrify...ta Lemons...drowned in alcohol...sound...great place Uni...good week...good committee...good heavens!

# CROSSROADS

with  
Robert Moss



Patrick White's latest novel, "The Solid Mandala", finds the prophet gazing, not into the proverbial chrysalis ball, but into a glass marble. If the mystic vision resulting seems scrappy, pretentious and immature, perhaps that is only to be expected.

The book revolves around the lives of the two hermit-brothers of Sarsaparilla, Waldo, a spinsterish hack librarian of a familiar inter-war pseudo-intellectual type, and Arthur, the supposed half-wit, who collects glass marbles and calls them mandalas. In so far as White sticks to straight narration, or sets out to contrast the brothers and trace the sources of friction between them, he writes at least readably, and there are the usual chunks of amusing "redbrick suburban" dialogue.

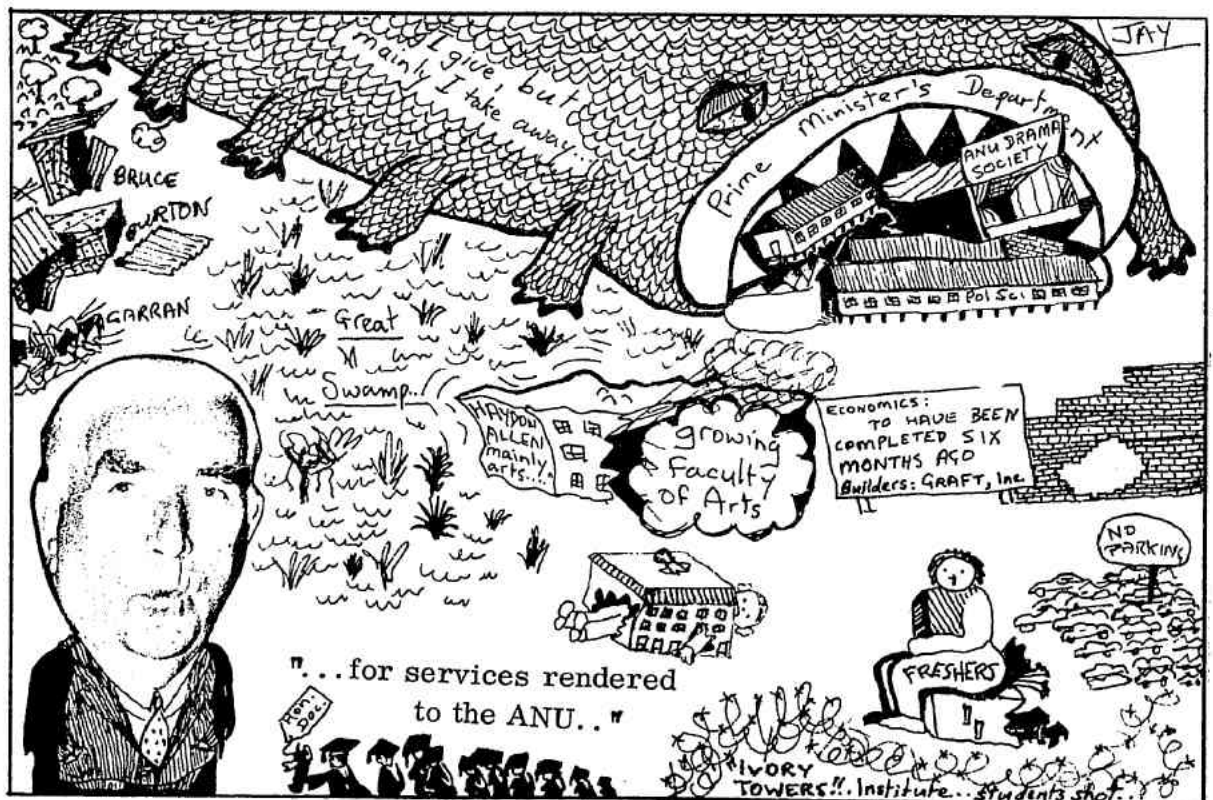
He gets into a serious mess when he starts plugging the idea of the mandala (an oriental symbol for totality) or dropping references to Tiresias or characters from the Bible. This is a habit that White seems unable to break. There is a similar (though much more impressive) use of the symbol of the chariot in "Riders of the Chariot", together with an irritating tendency to fling about biblical and esoteric references quite arbitrarily. Often one gets the feeling that White promises far more than he actually gives, that he keeps on hinting at a mystical awakening lying just around a corner that is never reached.

The world of "The Solid Mandala" is, like that of the earlier novels, a world devoid of love, and even of normal heterosexual relationships. The figure of Tiresias, the hermaphroditic seer of ancient Greece, looms in the background to explain the stunted, celibate lives of the bachelor brothers. The locals call them "poofteros" or "mophrets". There is a nastiness in their lives that cannot be explained by the reader's suspicion that they are homosexual. They are there together in their house, snared by a routine that, for all White's efforts, never becomes a ritual, watch-

ing their mangy dogs grow old, getting diarrhoea, staring at each other's skin. Waldo's fate is to be eaten by the dogs; Arthur's is to be carted off to a lunatic asylum.

The whole thing is not so much perverted as inverted, not so much (in the words of a TIME reviewer) "a mystery play in drag" as a kind of personal apologia. One feels that this is a book White should not have published that he is trying to say something about himself and his own way of life that he cannot get into literary form. The book as a whole has no center: the only thing that could give coherence to what otherwise seems a random mass of biographical details, baroque trappings and slick sniping at the Australian housewife, would be a revelation that we simply do not get. Admirers of White might argue that what the author is aiming at is an understanding that transcends words. It is still his responsibility as an author, to impart is through words and not resort to tossing about names familiar to all lovers of pop mysticism or round the book off with a desparate and inappropriate burst of gothic sensationalism.

I think Harry Abraham deserves a plug in this spot for keeping the sagging hull of POETRY AUSTRALIA's Canberra edition afloat on the tide of his churning druid blood. It was refreshing to find visual images of remarkable force completely adapted to the ear in poems that are as much chants as paintings. Speaking of poetry magazines, a new venture is being brought out in Sydney soon entitled DIAFAN 4. The name is a deterrent, but the editorial committee is a likeable band of hope wanting to challenge the established journals but lacking good original writers to do so. They are planning a short story and poetry competition with prizemoney amounting to \$200. Anyone interested can get in touch with me for further details.







Mr HOLT, DEPICTING THE GOOD LIFE THAT OUR TROOPS IN VIETNAM ARE SUPPOSEDLY DEFENDING. MANY PEOPLE, HOWEVER, HAVE

Photo by courtesy the Australian

# SOME DIFFERENT IDEAS, MR. HOLT

The Australian government has decided to send more troops to Vietnam to assist the United States, and has announced that National Servicemen will be liable for service there. We will now have more troops in Vietnam than we did in Korea, and young Australians will be conscripted for war because Australia is said to be threatened by a nation which has no troops in the area, and with whom we trade extensively.

Mr Holt said that the war would be long and difficult. Well he might. So far the United States and its allies have contained, with difficulty, guerilla rebels against the South Vietnamese government who have been aided to a small extent by troops, and to a considerable extent by supplies from North Vietnam.

The lunatics who talked President Johnson into this adventure are not in the least abashed by this dismal lack of military achievement. To them the remedy is obvious. Bomb Hanoi more vigorously. If this brought North Vietnamese troops into the war on something approaching the scale of the North Korean effort, it would be necessary to bring in more troops, from America and her gallant little allies, to withstand them, preferably to subjugate them. If China then came into the war, in Vietnam or Korea or both, well—more troops, and bomb the privileged sanctuaries on Chinese soil which supply the sinews of war.

The more America can be involved by reactionary advisers in a struggle with Communist forces in Asia, the less will be the resistance in America to the war. At present a vocal and influential minority is disputing the common sense of a land war in Asia,

By W.R.C. Jay  
Senior lecturer  
in the faculty of Economics  
at the A.N.U.

and questions the assumptions of Communist aggression which are used to justify it. If we really became involved in a major war with China, there would be no more time for questioning. To many influential Americans and some Australians, this would be a consummation devoutly to be wished.

Such people are contemptuous of the attitude that the best way to beat the Communists in Vietnam is to remove the grievances on which Communists thrive. Land reform is not far removed from Communism anyway, in their minds. Military governments, exercising dictatorial power and well disposed to the privileged establishment of usurers and absentee landlords are much more to their liking.

The strategic argument for a large scale military commitment in Vietnam is that without it South Vietnam would fall to the Vietcong. After that, it would be comparatively easy for the Chinese to instigate Communist revolts in other South-East Asian countries until the whole of the mainland area fell under Chinese control. China could then deny essential raw materials to the West, and would pose a much greater military threat, particularly to Australia and New Zealand. In the face of Communist aggression, it is important to America that she

should hold South Vietnam, and essential to Australia.

It is rather salutary to examine the facts. China has no troops on the borders of America or Australia but we have troops very close to China in South Vietnam. China has no fleet, but America has a very large fleet in Chinese waters, sufficient to stop China from carrying out its oft repeated threat to take the islands of Matsu and Quemoy a few miles off the China coast. China has no air or naval bases close to America but America has many powerful bases within close striking range of China.

The three most powerful nations close to China, Japan, India, and the USSR, are not likely to look on complacently at any Chinese expansionism. The Chinese colossus itself seems to be economically disorganised. Chinese troops are conspicuous by their absence in Vietnam and even reports of Chinese supplies have died away. Where is the substance in the menace of China? Even our own government does not seem to be sufficiently impressed by it to suspend the sale of wheat to China.

The facts which give color to the fear of China are the belligerent utterances of its leaders, their propensity for sending propanidists to trouble spots, their seizure of Tibet, their border war with India and the probability that South East Asia, because of its poverty and inequalities of income, is an area peculiarly open to subversion by a part missionary, part imperialistic Communist power.

These facts do not justify the sending of armies to bolster up corrupt governments by fighting an oppressed peasantry. The peasantry may call itself

communist and may be communist, but when it can sustain the struggles so well with the aid of a small communist power like North Vietnam, the writing is on the wall. If we make such heavy weather of a land war with Vietnamese guerillas, should we risk a land war with China? Matthew Ridgeway, the general who commanded the US land forces in Korea had said publicly that he thinks it is strategically disastrous to do so. The Americans cannot suppress the Vietcong, China cannot take Matsu or Quemoy, let alone Taiwan. It is evident where the strengths and weaknesses of the two great adversaries lie.

Australian policy should not be directed at encouraging the American military effort in Vietnam, but to encouraging the presence of large American naval and air forces in the area. We should not participate in wars against Communist guerilla peasants but should participate in efforts to improve the economy of the region. There is much that can be done in this way by stabilising the international prices of raw materials, by investment and technical aid and above all, by internal reform. This last is admittedly difficult and delicate but it is not too impossible. Action along these lines worked in the Philippines where the Huk Communist rebellion fizzled out after land reform was implemented by the government.

President Johnston has shown that he is not blind to this aspect of the struggle and one gains the impression that he would like to see something like the equivalent of his "Great Society" for America burgeoning in South East Asia. But he is up against difficulties. A recent report from Saigon said that an American who played a major role in President Magsaysay's economic and social reforms in the Philippines had been in Saigon for the last six months charged with helping in the same way in South Vietnam. According to the report he had been ignored by the South Vietnamese government and effectively obstructed by the American bureaucracy then. The MacArthurs are still in command in South Vietnam.

There are plenty of people who say that America and its allies are too far committed in South Vietnam now to withdraw. Not only would there be a devastating loss of face, but the small nations on the mainland of South-East Asia would fall under Chinese hegemony like ripe apples.

Great nations have suffered loss of face before when they have embarked on an adventure which was beyond their resources and their willingness to sustain. Russia had to dismantle its bases in Cuba. China had to withdraw from North Korea. The western nations and Japan had to withdraw from Russia after intervening against the Bolsheviks.

There is a great gulf between withdrawing totally from Vietnam on the one hand, and a policy for more and more troops, bigger and stronger air bases from which it would be possible to destroy Hanoi and threaten China, and an absolute refusal to negotiate with the Vietcong on the other hand.

Between these two extremes there is room for compromise. For him who has eyes to see, the latest developments indicate not so much despair about the possibility of a negotiated settlement as a rejection of its desirability.

## MUSIC

by Alex Simpson

# Sandford Swings

The Philip Sandford Quintet, (Union, Thursday night) gave their audience professional, ably executed, though largely unemotional jazz. In a programme divided into two major brackets, the quintet covered a widerange of fairly standard jazz, with compositions by Duke Ellington mixed in with ones by Philip Sandford, and even an impromptu affair with a wonderfully modern flavour.

Philip Sandford himself played a good, sometimes, excellent piano, compered, and served drinks at the interval. Presumably he organised it all too, so he's been a busy man. Don Bedford on Trumpet gave a consistent, but unimpressive performance, but his volume was perhaps the best controlled of all. Pat Conroy on Bass Guitar backed extremely well, though for better modern jazz, he needed a larger volume allowance. Drumming by Geoff Page was never anything but the best. Often times he seemed the sole cohesive factor --- even when there should have been no need. He had an unusually good flair, too, for solo.

Part one of the show was meant to be Blues. It failed to ever even catch the audience's attention, let alone subdue them, and they settled into an attitude which was typical of the rest of the night, -- one of listening rather than enjoying. The best piece of this section was the original composition by Philip Sandford called Theme For Julie. The Piano became more urgent and the whole way out interpretation caught the attention of the audience, so they sat up and took some notice.

Part Two, the part of the better jazz, started with "So What", very good, intricate jazz. Here Terry Winn really excelled. The next item of note was "Watermelon Man", which because they knew it, the audience could get really with it, and here, more than before, they sat up and enjoyed it.

Undoubtedly the high-spot came with the introduction of the guest artist, celloist Adrian Falk, who joined the Quintet in a loosely formulated, abstract, and very "soul" meandering in F minor. Easily the finest jazz in the evening.

Finally a note of criticism on the audience, who were undemanding, unresponsive and too talkative, thus not producing the best of the players.



## from a great height by Peter Patterson

### That Referendum on the Reps

Perhaps the most unfortunate occurrence in the Australian Federal politics in the first two months of 1966 was the Government's decision to postpone the referendum designed to break the nexus - the mathematical link - between the House of Representatives and the Senate.

The size of the House of Representatives at the present time is far too small, and the fact that an increase in the size of the Senate has up till now been out of the question, seemingly we are left with a House of Representatives that must number as nearly as practicable 120.

The working of the Parliament is the poorer for this, as is the working of Australian democracy. Many political commentators discussed the Cabinet - dominated aspects of the Government benches throughout the 1965 sessions. Members of the Opposition have made many a cruel jibe about the tripartite composition of their opponents - the Cabinet members, the Cabinet pretenders and the "rest". The great tragedy of Australian politics is the fact that the rest are so few. It is a standing invitation to executive complacency and inactivity.

Nor does a House of Representatives of 120 work towards letting the nation's feeling being most fairly manifested on election night.

It was the size of the House of Representatives as much as the electoral system, that kept Evatt out of office in 1954. The same is true of Calwell's bid in 1961. The contention is, that if the House of Representatives was to be enlarged upwards of 200, a disproportionately larger number of marginal seats would be created. Until these seats are created Australian democracy is the weaker.

The only welcome feature of the decision is that we are saved for the moment from the proposed new nexus - one limiting the Parliament's size to one member for every 80,000 people. What needs to be done at this time is a rethink by the Parliament about the proposal. The hope being that the Parliament will decide that 80,000 is too high a figure and a smaller number will be decided upon.

### Dawson and the Country Party

The election of the 30th December, 1963, returned a fairly strong contingent of Country Party representatives - twenty members in all, nine from N.S.W., five from Vic., four from Qld., and two West Australians. The party polled 489,498 votes which netted them their twenty seats. Their fellow minor party, the Democratic Labor Party, polled 407,416 votes but were unable to gain a seat in the House of Representatives. Although the Country Party had every good reason to be placed with this aspect of the result, they did not view the strong position of the Liberal Party without

fear. Big brother gained fifty two seats and, provided the Labor Party continued the decline - there was no doubt that the rot had set in - one could hazard the guess that the time was coming when the Liberal Party could govern in its own right.

Dawson must reinforce the fears of 1963. The Country Party's representation in Queensland has been cut to three. The Labor Party plans a second Patterson-type campaign in Hume (NSW) which could mean a further inroad into Country Party strength. The Liberals sense victory, a victory that could give them between sixty and seventy seats in the next Parliament. Whether the anti-Country Party wing of the Liberals would in such a position go it alone, is anybody's guess.

McEwan is the most impressive figure in Federal politics at the present time. This gives the Country Party a respectability that it does not deserve. Sinclair is their other asset. The rest are a pretty poor mob. Their economic policy is equally uninspiring. The Australian consumer pays far too much for primary produce because the Country Party has over the years, built up elaborate schemes of subsidies to the farmers.

The time has come for a debate about the forces in Australian politics - a debate that will attract the attention of every informed voter. Public opinion is already yelling against the trade union stranglehold on the Labor Party. Equally cogent are the arguments that we can no longer afford the costly luxury of the Country Party.

Dawson may be the beginning.

### The Australian Party

The formation of a new national political party is not in itself an event of national importance. As a journalist friend of mine remarked, "Perhaps they (the founders of the Australian Party) hit on the idea over morning tea". The real significance of the Australian Party will emerge when the roll of electors is called later this year.

What has to be conceded to the founders of the Australian Party is the complete truth that the climate is right. Many electors, especially the younger voter, is not particularly impressed by the performance of the Menzies - McEwan - Holt group, now in their seventeenth year in office. But this dissatisfied core has not the slightest intention of voting for the Labor Party.

As Lenin asked "What is to be done". The Australian Party is one answer. The Labor party must find its own. And that answer must be re-organisation. The present machine structure of the A.L.P. makes no pretensions at being democratic. The old catchery goes out, "Give the party to the branch rank and file, and turn it into a pressure group party". The implication being, that while the trade union movement can swamp the state conferences of the party some purist creed will be preserved, the presence of which is essential to the well-being of Australian democracy. The retort to these noble sentiments that the purist creed of the trade union leaders is just a thin disguise of their greed for political power is most unwelcome.

The Australian Party is not at this stage a threat to the Labor Party, but it is a warning. The warning is this: if the rank and file are not given their rightful place in the Labor party - in short, branch control of state and federal conferences - then the rank and file will seek their rightful place elsewhere.

# Commonwealth Scholarships A Political Stunt!

by Keith Baker

Conceived of unknown parents, but most likely result of a lustless and unhappy mating of public opinion and Government policy, the Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme was first paraded before the Australian public in 1951. It would appear that the Government has since been trying to divorce one parent, public opinion, and to run the scheme alone. Consequently, the scheme has grown into quite a maladjusted child with many obvious defects. Two of the major deficiencies are:

- the trend towards a decrease in the proportion of students attending University who hold Commonwealth Scholarships and
- the totally unrealistic living allowance in relation to the cost of living.

The Commonwealth Government in words, at least, occasionally gives the impression that it is interested in tertiary education in Australia - "Honourable Members will know that in August 1961 the Government appointed a distinguished committee under the chairmanship of Sir Leslie Martin, to consider the pattern of tertiary education". The Prime Minister has said of the Martin Committee Report - "A report that will play an important part in the development of tertiary education and will be beneficial in development of our country during the coming decades".

The dilemma facing NUAUS is, after statements such as these, why has the Commonwealth Government adopted what appears to be a restricted and socially and economically indefensible policy towards education which includes Commonwealth Scholarships. This attitude by the Government is made even more remarkable in the light of the following statement by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development: "Economic growth is dependent upon a high and advancing level of education because of the improvements that education brings in human skills and the greater spread of knowledge. From the viewpoint of economic growth, Government expenditure on education may be considered as an investment, somewhat analogous to expenditure on physical assets, and will yield a return in terms of increased efficiency and economic growth". This organisation and many others have emphasised that expenditure on education should take a very high place in the country's programme of investment.

The provision of financial assistance such as is provided by Commonwealth scholarships is an integral part of the education system. Previously, NUAUS in drawing up its policy on Commonwealth scholarships was working alone and largely without the benefit of necessary information provided by specialized independent bodies. However, with the publication of the Martin Committee Report on Tertiary Education in Australia we now have both a valuable guide and a vast amount of integrated facts and figures. A pleasing point arising from the report is the many similarities between recommendations contained in the Report and NUAUS Council resolutions.

In the consideration of Commonwealth Scholarships, examination should be made of the selection procedure by which the awards are made. In general terms this is done on the basis of results obtained in the matriculation examination - specifically, it is the aggregate of marks for a student's best five subjects, each of which carries a maximum of 100

marks. In 1961, which is typical of other years, a score of just less than 340 was the score below which Commonwealth Scholarships were not awarded. Yet, of these students in the less than 340 category who attended University, 40% passed their first year. On the other hand, 15% of students whose score was greater than 340 failed their first year. These figures undoubtedly show, as the Martin Committee has said, "the limited efficiency of matriculation examinations as predictors of success in University".

NUAUS and the Martin Committee believe that the awarding of a Commonwealth Scholarship to a student who

passes his first year at first attempt should be automatic. Of this the Prime Minister has said "at present the number of awards available covers rather more than 2/3 of the full-time students who meet this condition. The Government does not feel it should accept this suggested unknown charge on future budgets, but it has decided to increase the number of Later Year awards by 250 at the end of the present year". This policy of the automatic awarding of scholarships upon the successful completion at first attempt of the first year at University is merely a part of the general concept of the granting of scholarships

Continued on page 11



Clive Scollay as a pop group leader whole cast took part in this hilarious watches Stuart Firth's antics. The skit.



with Stephen Jay

A terrifying tract came my way yesterday. Entitled "Chicken", it is the word of God! I tremble, for it tells the reader that the end of the world is coming, the symptoms can be seen everywhere; teenagers are now so utterly disgusting that the end must be nigh! "All across America, heartbroken parents are asking their unwed pregnant daughters, "Why did you do it?" The foolish answer: "I didn't want to be chicken." But when the great day comes "Every teenager who had no time for God or Jesus Christ will fall on his face and weep and cry and scream for mercy!" and "God is going to speak to your heart through this book." The Commies are going to press the button, China's millions are on the march, Africa is a mighty giant, South America is a panther, fear is causing heart attacks all around the world. "At the very brink of eternity, the music is getting louder, the curses stronger, the dances faster, the joking and laughter dirtier and cheaper, the loving more vile, the smoking and drinking heavier." (sounds like a Lennox party) "But worst of all, hell itself is breaking out in the hearts of teenagers.

Right; you have heard the truth you rotten sinning students; you know what is in store for you. In the name of the Assembly of God, whose words come from God himself, I who have heard the word say: join the Assembly, and you alone

amongst millions will be saved; repent, and feel superior; stop boozing and improve your figure; smoke no more and avoid cancer; stop reading or chuck.

On Wednesday the 16th March, it will be ten years since Professor Sydney Sparkes Orr was summarily dismissed by the Tasmanian University Council from its Chair of Philosophy. There followed the most protracted, widely publicised, and hotly disputed controversy ever seen in academic circles; beside it the Knopfmacher affair pales to insignificance. The given reason was that the Professor was sleeping with a twenty year old female student; the issue was that Orr had been at loggerheads with the council, and it was presumed that it was taking the opportunity to ruin his career. Orr lost his case against the university for wrongful dismissal. He has worked at many jobs since, including labouring. He has been described as: "A fifth rate philosopher, and a nasty piece of work." He was a Professor who was sacked by a Council which was reported to hate him. The black ban of the Philosophers' Association still rests on the Chair of Philosophy of the University of Tasmania; it has been empty for ten years exactly, come Wednesday the 16th.

## THEATRE

### The Mermaid's Tale

Last weekend saw the re-presentation of the Theater Group's Christmas pantomime, "The Mermaid's Tale", which was written especially for the Group by Sydney bio-chemist Viv Whittaker.

The story of "The Mermaid's Tale" departs from the traditional pantomime style with no principal boy and less opportunity for playing directly to the audience. However, it contains the usual number of heroes and villains, and with liberal use of disguise, it did not seem to make any difference to the children in the audience.



## Commonwealth Scholarships

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to all the students who "have the desire and capacity to attend a University".

In 1953 25.33% of students attending University held a Commonwealth Scholarship. This dropped to 24.5% in 1957 and to 20.19% in 1963. However this adverse trend has been offset to a certain extent by the increase in the number of first-year awards made annually, from 4,000 to 5,000 in 1964 and from 5,000 to 6,000 in 1966. Perhaps this realistic view by the Government will continue.

It is the view of the N.U.A.U.S. that the number of Commonwealth Scholarships awarded annually should be directly related to the number of eligible students in each category. While any percentage must to a certain extent be arbitrary, N.U.A.U.S. considers that the following should be set as targets:-

1. New awards should comprise 30% of new enrolments.
2. The total number of Commonwealth Scholarship holders should comprise 25% of total University enrolments.

There are a very limited number of scholarships available but even with this small number, the living allowance is meagre. The allowances paid certainly do not meet Ben Chifley's criterion of an allowance sufficient to

support a student "adequately but with austerity."

In 1953 30% of Commonwealth Scholarship holders received a living allowance and in 1963 this allowance had actually increased to 40%. In 1953 the average living allowance paid annually was £132.4.0 and in 1963 it had increased to £231.14.0. However, although there had been some easing of the means test and an increase in the average allowance received by students during this period, these necessary and desirable improvements were offset to a considerable extent by an increase in the cost of living, inflation, etc. In 1963 less than one in every six scholarship holders was receiving the maximum allowance due to the operation of the means test. Further, this maximum allowance of £7.12.6 for scholars living away from home and £5.0.0 per week for students living at home bears little relation to the actual cost of living for students. The cost of living at the University College or Hall of alone amounts to £8.0.0-£9.0.0 per week. The conservative estimate of realistic living costs is £11.0.0 for students living away from home, and £8.0.0 for those residing at home. It follows that N.U.A.U.S. is agitating for both a liberalising of the means test and an increase in the maximum allowance payable.

## The Quare Fellow

### CINEMA

On Wednesday, the A.N.U. Film Group screened "The Quare Fellow", a film based on the play by Brendan Behan.

The story is centred on a young man who comes up from the country to take a job as a prison warden. In the beginning, he says complacently and unthinkingly that he approves of wrongdoers' being imprisoned, or even executed "if their crime is bad enough".

The rest of the story is concerned with his gradual awakening to the absurdity and brutality of the penal system, epitomized in the hanging of a man who has been convicted of murder.

The recruit is assigned to help Regan, a warden close to retirement, who is disillusioned with the system and sickened by capital punishment.

As he accompanies the older man on his duties, the recruit begins to see the evils of the penal system: the prisoners, who are degraded and dehumanized; despair of a man who commits suicide after his death sentence has been commuted to life imprisonment; the callous indifference of officials; the anguish of a woman whose husband has been condemned to death.

The climax is the execution, with its macabre preliminaries and ghastly performance. This is the central point of Behan's savage and thought-

provoking attack on prisons and especially on capital punishment.

Unfortunately, stodgy and unimaginative direction robs the film of much of its impact.

There are several ways of approaching the problem of transferring a stage play to the screen.

When Sydney Lumet filmed "A Long Day's Journey into Night", he kept the text intact, but used the camera to bring the audience close to the characters and to highlight the emotional tensions between them. On the other hand, Orson Welles used "Othello" as a frame on which to display his tremendous range of film technique.

Irrespective of whether you agree with these approaches, or approve of the results, you can see that both men have used the resources of the cinema to bring out what they consider important in the plays - they have made a film that is based on a play.

Arthur Dreifuss, who directed "The Quare Fellow", has not done anything like this; instead, the film has all the worst characteristics of the photographed play.

Scene after scene is spoiled because the director does not seem to realize that the conventions and demands of the cinema are different

from those of the theatre.

Actors are grouped in ways that are obviously more suited to the stage than to the screen, so that there is an air of unreality about the action.

Direct cuts are made where there were obviously breaks between acts in the play. The effect in the film is to make the whole thing phony and contrived.

One advantage that the cinema has over the stage is the sense of immediacy that can be transmitted to the audience through the use of close-ups and meaningful camera movements. Here, a number of important scenes are photographed as if from the body of the theatre, so that this advantage is lost.

The insertion of a few shots of seagulls and canals only emphasizes the staginess and falsity of the whole film.

The force of "The Quare Fellow" has been greatly weakened by this lack of sensitivity and imagination. Powerful and often biting dialogue, and some fine performances, lose their edge because of poor direction.

"The Quare Fellow" is about capital punishment; but the execution scene in Irving Kershner's "The Hoodlum Priest" says more on the subject than the whole of this film. Kershner is a film-maker; on the evidence here, Dreifuss is not.

## What the Chaplains say (continued)

continued from page 5

with it the family as a social unit.

The development of an attitude to sex which is based on love and respect is most likely to prevent people from being hurt, and it enables them to reach the greatest possible personal security and happiness. The center of Christ's teaching was respect and love for others. The impression Mr Carey gives us is that Jesus and His Church are unqualified to talk on sex and are censorious in their attitude to those who have sexual relations outside marriage. Recall the tale of the adulteress, and the words Jesus said to her: "I don't condemn you" even though he was very much against adultery. As Jesus did not shut the door on the adulteress, neither should Christians shut the door on those with whom they disagree, on any subject, otherwise university chaplains can hardly expect students to come to them whether they need help or not.

In my opinion, Mr Carey has done the university in general, and Christians in particular, a good turn by bringing this matter up and forcing Christians to work out their position. But he was wrong to say that students have had seventeen years during which the Christian view of sex was constantly put to them; and he was wrong to say that the chaplains have 364 days in which they can present their view to counteract his because of the pressing full-time work of their own parish. The whole question must inevitably turn to one of the individual but in my opinion more people are likely to be hurt than helped by the application of Mr Carey's theories.

George is the youngest of the chaplains and hence is closely in contact with the thoughts and problems of students. If you haven't yet cornered him in the Union, where he is often to be seen, we suggest you do. Drive him into a corner and talk at him; even if no one else will listen to your deep thoughts on life, death and the problem of sex, George

will.

Father Kelly was the next to be approached; he has just replaced Father Shirres as the University's full-time Catholic chaplain. In a fascinating Irish accent he told us that he was rather busy, but would be happy to prepare a short statement of his Church's position regarding Carey.

A wrong interpretation of the purpose of the sexual instinct in man's nature causes many muddled theories. To distort intentionally this purpose encourages the abuse of sexual activity, particularly of an extra-marital kind. Well ordered sex in man is beautiful and good; not evil unless its purpose and proper use are distorted. And that is the whole point of the question—abuse of purpose. It is good, and that is clear from the simple fact that it is given to man by his Creator, but like every other function of human nature it must be exercised within the limits set by this same Creator. The purpose of sexual intercourse is to beget children and with this to express love and develop the full personality—all of which involves the fullest possible commitment of one partner to the other. The two persons must be wholly true and faithful to each other. Anything less than this is an indignity unworthy of a human person. The traditional, hereditary context of marriage is the only means of preserving the delicate complexity of all that is good in sex.

To seek the pleasure without the commitment, to seek the experience without the responsibility, to exploit, in fact, any one aspect of sex without thought of its proper context of marriage is to collapse into the degradation of hedonism—and that is lust!

As to whether he felt that the talk should have been given in Orientation Week: "the subject of sex is too delicate and too intricate to be dealt with irresponsibly from a public platform.

Those of you who saw the Four Corners debate between the Rev. F. P.

McMaster, the university's Baptist chaplain and Mr Carey, may have had the feeling that the talk was somewhat brief; it was. Mr McMaster told us that the talk was to have centred around certain points. Instead, the interviewer led it onto the somewhat minor question of whether Orientation Week was a suitable time for such a talk to be held. Three minutes later, the debate ended. So it is in Woroni rather than on Four Corners that you will discover what Mr McMaster wanted to say.

The idea that the Christian regards sex as evil, though held fairly widely, is not true. Also to state, as some do, that the Church has two standards, that within marriage it is beautiful and outside marriage it is wicked, is also to mislead the position. The Christian acknowledges the nature of man, that rightly motivated he can rise to great heights; wrongly motivated he can descend to great depths of depravity. Sex is seen within the whole of a man's life and may therefore be well motivated and be an ennobling thing or it may on the other hand be destructive. The Church knows that some forms of sexual behavior cause people to get hurt in a variety of ways and it therefore opposes such behavior.

In our thinking we must acknowledge man as he is, and not as we would like to think he is; and we must see sex not just as some people would like it to be, but as it is in the nature of man. There are those who would adapt a creed to the code they wish to follow. We must acknowledge that it is one of the basic drives of our nature and like other drives needs to be disciplined and directed for the good of our whole personality and the rest of society.

The Church believes that God revealed Himself in Jesus Christ to show the character of God and a way of life in line with God's character, and that makes sense. Sex must be seen as part of that whole way of life and Christ clearly defined the principles. He spoke strongly against those who hurt

children and He gave womanhood a new dignity in society.

The Church as well as trying to maintain the attitudes of Christ that lead to a full life, also has continued His compassion for humanity by caring for those who by ignoring the standard have hurt themselves.

In our interview with the Rev. George Wright, we once again saw how very busy our chaplains are. We eventually worked out that in two days time he would be able to write us his statement.

The Christian believes that life is the gift of God and that man can only realize the wholeness for which he was created as he lives in close relationship with God.

It is not that man has a physical life and a spiritual life to live. Life is a whole: God is not only interested in the prayers we say, but in the work we do and the relationships we have with those about us. Our physical life ought to express (and indeed it does) the quality of the life of the soul.

The sex act at its highest is one of commitment and is expressive of a deep love between a man and a woman. Otherwise it becomes mere lust and man has not responded to the claim of God upon him.

To experiment before marriage is to center so much upon the physical and and reveals an unwillingness to submit to a control (a control which is not unhealthy as some would try to pretend) it is also to risk all sorts of emotional and psychological maladjustments. To experiment after marriage is a betrayal of faith and results in complex emotional and psychological conditions.

The above statement is directly from a Christian point of view, but speaking generally it is regrettable that Mr Carey makes no attempt to really face up to the practical problems which are dealt with by those who serve as counsellors, problems which so often arise because of the exercise of the so-called freedom which Mr Carey advo-



Mrs Ann Dalgarno; read what she said about IT, below.

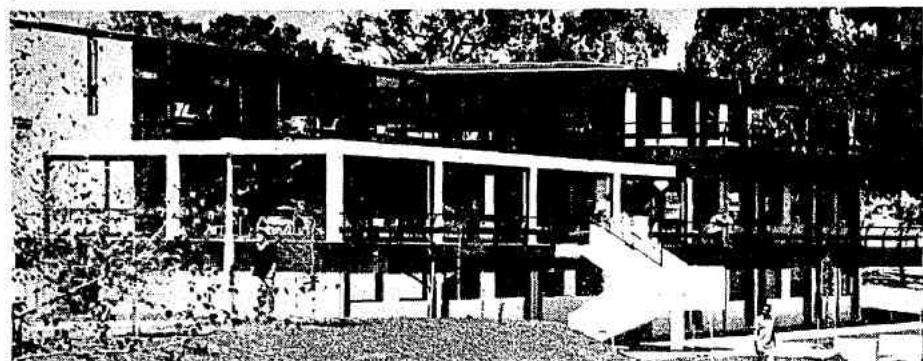
Man has a basic need for security. This is found through faith, and disciplined living in the home and the community.

We interviewed Mrs Ann Dalgarno, and had a long and interesting chat with her. She was strongly opposed to almost every point made by Mr Carey, and so far as his recommendations concerning marital fidelity went, she regarded them as irrelevant, since sex plays a very small part in marriage beyond the age of thirty or forty.... one of the main benefits conferred on the Christian who sternly obeys the Church's commands is the self-control he develops. Mrs Dalgarno feels that open discussion of sex along the lines of the Carey lecture is dangerously liable to stimulate desire among the young and inexperienced. An active interest in sex was "detrimental in every way to health, spiritual life, and studies".... that is, so far as students are concerned. So far as Carey is concerned, she regarded him as: "Not sincere, not even intelligent."

When we talked to the Rev. Watt, he said, "Simply because these things are written in a book, there is no reason to parade them in public; I think I can safely let my fellow chaplains speak for me."

Then there are the views of our spiritual guides on the lecture of Mr. Carey. This article was intended to serve partly as a means of introducing the chaplains to you; they will be only too happy to discuss the subject more fully with you in private conversation.





## UNION NEWS

### THE UNION SHOP

Some people might wonder why it was necessary to establish a Union Shop. For those who have such a question in the back of their minds we owe some explanation. Let us look at this problem of shops at Universities in its proper perspective and note that most modern Universities in their Unions have extensive service facilities, and THE SHOP is one of these.

The purpose of these shops is to provide handy service on the campus at the cheapest possible price level.

It will perhaps interest you that many items in these shops can be sold at a keenly competitive price level, partly because of bulk buying and partly because of the low rate of profit these shops are designed to make.

There are some goods, however, which have fixed prices throughout Australia. These goods of course cannot be sold at reduced rates as some manufacturers insist on maintaining national price levels.

University of New South Wales Union greatly assisted us in establishing our shop and much has also been learned from the shops in the Sydney Union and the Sydney Women's Union. We are indebted to all those who helped. All know-how is important but it is insufficient on its own. The shop needs turnover in order to survive.

We must be aware that every beginning has its difficulties and its limitations. In the case of the shop

it cannot be expected to be otherwise. During the first year of the shop's operation it must sell much to survive, due to the restricted range of goods available. Therefore we need your help by bringing the business to the shop.

The Board of Management has three reasons to ask for members' co-operation and for recommending the Shop to you:

Firstly, it saves you substantial walking by being handy for all on campus;

Secondly, its competitive prices will help you save a considerable amount of money throughout the year;

Thirdly, because it is your own shop.

If you have never been in the Union Shop before come and have a look and buy. The shop is situated on the Lower Ground Floor of the Union, not far from the Woroni office. It is open on week days from 9-11 a.m. and from 12-5 p.m.

### THE TWILIGHTERS

A somewhat different type of Union Night will be held on Monday, 21st March at 8.30 pm., when the Twilighters will visit the Union on their way from the Adelaide Festival to Sydney, to give a two hour Folk Singing Concert.

This team of young artists, already well known to the majority of our members, consists of one-time students at various Australian Universities who gave up an academic career for the sake of their art. They already have a number of records to their credit and they are now working to complete a new Folk Song album.

The team consists of Greg Ferris, Jim Maguire and Kerry White.

The concert will be held in the Refectory of the Union. You just can not miss listening to them on Monday 21st.

An admission fee of 30c will be charged at the door and the Union undertook either to subsidise the show if the takings at the door are not enough to cover expenses or to donate anything above the immediate costs to Abschol.

The Twilighters will be performing at the second Union Night programme. Union nights, as you may know, are designed to cater for a wide range of student interests, among

others, debates, music, films, sports etc.

Any constructive idea which you might have in connection with future programmes will be welcomed by the Board member for the Union Nights, Mr. Gary McCready, and his assistant, Mr. George Havas. The Union office also accepts suggestions submitted in writing.

### CRICKET.

On Sunday, 6th March a Staff/Student Cricket Match was held on the South oval. The Union Board intends to make this Cricket Match into an annual social as well as a sporting event and at last Sunday's match two strong teams competed and some remarkably good cricket was played. The social aspect of this match was highlighted by afternoon tea provided by both the Union and all Halls of Residence.

It is sincerely hoped that next year, on the last Sunday of Orientation Week, another Staff/Student Cricket Match can be held which may be enjoyed by many more spectators.

Among the spectators of this match, the organisers were pleased to welcome the Vice-Chancellor and Lady Huxley, Professor H. Burton and the Dean of Students Professor D. Brown.

### UNION NIGHT

The first Union Night was held during Orientation Week. The panel consists of Professor Manning Clark as

Chairman, Mr. A. Keys the National Secretary of the R.S.L. and Mr. Greg Clark of the A.N.U. The theme "Conscripts in Vietnam" was debated at length with substantial contribution from the floor. Approximately 300 people attended.

The successful evening closed with supper provided by the Union. Tasty cold drinks were supplied by the Women's Christian Temperance league.

### COMING EVENTS IN THE UNION

#### Friday, March 18th:

- 12.10p.m. NEWMAN SOCIETY  
MASS - Meetings Room
- 5.00p.m. CHURCH OF ENGLAND  
SERVICE - Committee Room.

#### Sunday, March 20th:

- Time to be A.N.U. BRIDGE COMPETITION/  
advised. ETITION/  
Coffee Room.

#### Monday, March 21st.

- 7.30p.m. UNION NIGHT - FOLKS' NIGHT. Refectory.
- 8.30p.m. TWILIGHTERS.

#### Tuesday, March 22nd.

- 12.10p.m. NEWMAN SOCIETY  
MASS - Meetings Room
- 6.45p.m. BOARD OF MANAGEMENT MEETING  
Committee Room.

#### Wednesday, March 23rd:

- 12.10p.m. NEWMAN SOCIETY  
MASS - Meetings Room
- 1.00p.m. S.C.M. SOCIETY - TALKS

- 7.30p.m. A.N.U. BRIDGE CLUB.  
Dining Room

#### Thursday, March 24th:

- 12.10p.m. NEWMAN SOCIETY  
MASS - Meetings Room
- 1.00p.m. INFORMAL LECTURES  
Science Society
- 7.30p.m. SKI CLUB - A.G.M.  
Meetings Room

#### Friday, March 25th:

- 12.10p.m. NEWMAN SOCIETY  
MASS - Meeting s Room
- 5.00p.m. CHURCH OF ENGLAND  
SERVICE - Committee Room

#### Sunday, March 27th:

- Time to be A.N.U. BRIDGE COMPETITION/  
Advised ETITION.  
Coffee Room

## THE UNION SHOP

### Now Open

### Union Building, Lower Ground Floor

#### AVAILABLE IN THE NEW SHOP:

Gowns for hire  
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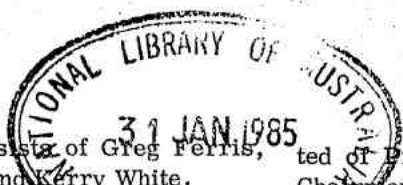
Cigarettes and Tobacco  
Dissecting Sets  
Drawing Sets  
Geological Hammers  
Greeting Cards

Dry Cleaning  
Shoe Repairs  
Slide Rules  
General Canteen Ware  
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